

Introduction

Immigrants from throughout the world continue to arrive to the United States everyday, and Indiana is no exception. As Indiana becomes more diverse, the demographic shift is becoming more and more Hispanic/Latino-oriented. The size of Indiana's Hispanic/Latino population alone has grown markedly over the past several years. This report examines and highlights new data regarding the recent wave of Hispanics/Latinos to Indiana from the 2005 American Community Survey and Population Estimates of the U.S. Census Bureau and the 2006 Pew Hispanic Center report titled: *Growth in the Foreign Born Workforce and Employment of the Native Born*. The report also emphasizes key recommendations to Indiana's Governor and Legislature from the Commission's *2004 – 2005 Report of Findings and Recommendations*.

General Population Estimates

According to the 2005 U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates, Indiana's Hispanic/Latino population has increased 31.0% over the course of five (5) years. Currently, Indiana's total general population is comprised of 4.5% or 284,909 Hispanics/Latinos¹. Of the total Indiana Hispanic/Latino population, 264,910 persons claimed their race as white², 9,855 black, 3,470 American Indian and Alaska Native³, 1,452 Asian, 970 Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and 4,251 two or more races. Figure 1 compares these 2005 numbers to the 2000 numbers.

In terms of gender, the Hispanic/Latino male held the majority with a count of 155,492 while the Hispanic/Latina female count was 129,417. The majority of Hispanic/Latino males (145,048) and Hispanic/Latina females (119,862) classified themselves to be of white race, respectively. The median age for the Hispanic/Latino male was 27 while the median age for the Hispanic/Latino female was 25.4, thus resulting in a total median age of 26.3.

Citizenship Status

According to the 2005 American Community Survey, the native Hispanic/Latino male topped the charts regarding the citizenship status for all Hispanic/Latino males under the age of 18 with a count of 39,477 respectively. In addition, among

Figure 1

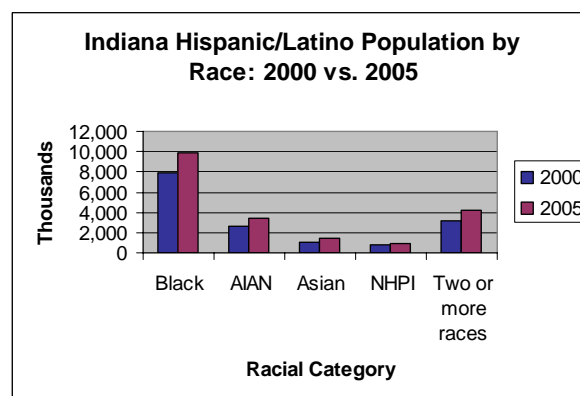
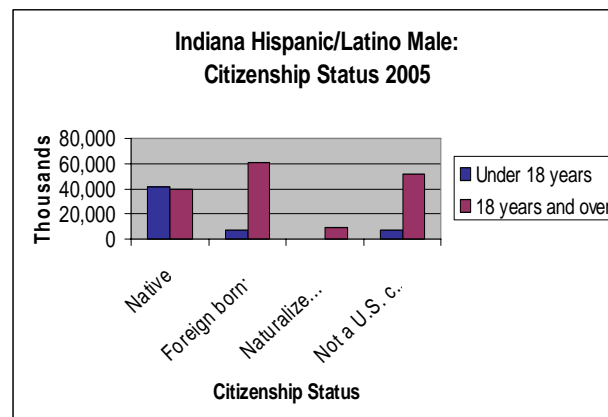


Figure 2



¹ 2005 U.S. Census Population Estimates differ from 2005 U.S. American Community Survey figures

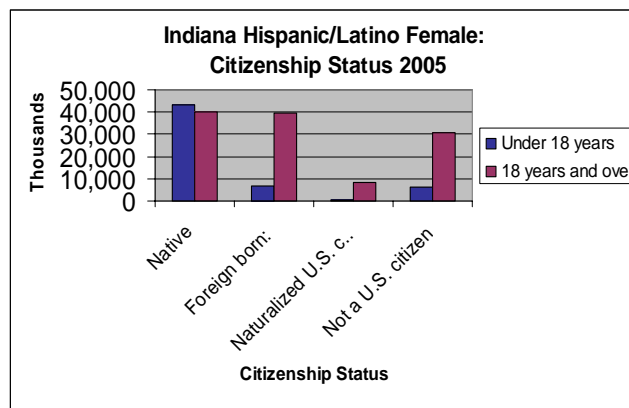
² Chart does not include White Race

³ AIAN = American Indian and Alaska Native
NHPI = Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

the total 18 year old and over Hispanic/Latino male population, 51.3%⁴ were not U.S. citizens, while 14.1% Hispanic Latino males under the age of 18 were not U.S. citizens. The native Hispanic/Latina female under the age of 18 also topped the charts in comparison to the foreign born population with a count of 43,088. This was a different case when referring to the Hispanic/Latina female over the age of 18 in regards to native and foreign born females.

For example, a difference of 525 females was the result between the native Hispanic/Latina female (39,989) and the foreign born (39,464) over the age of 18. Similar to the citizenship status of the Hispanic/Latino male, a large difference existed between the citizenship status of the Hispanic/Latina female. For instance, among the total 18 year old and over Hispanic/Latino female population, 38.9% were not U.S. citizens, while 12.8% Hispanic/Latino females under the age of 18 were not U.S. citizens.

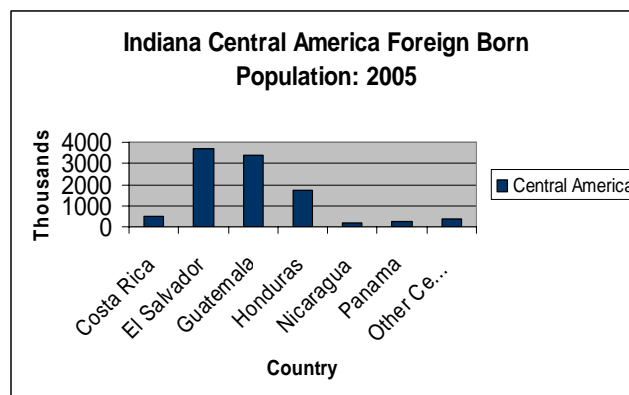
Figure 3



Place of Birth for Foreign Born Population

In 2005, the Hispanic/Latino foreign born population from Mexico comprised the largest segment of a foreign country's representation for the state of Indiana. The number of foreign born Mexicans living in Indiana surpassed the number of foreign born persons from each of the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa respectively. Following Mexico⁵, the countries of El Salvador, Guatemala and Peru have been represented respectively by the foreign born population in Indiana.

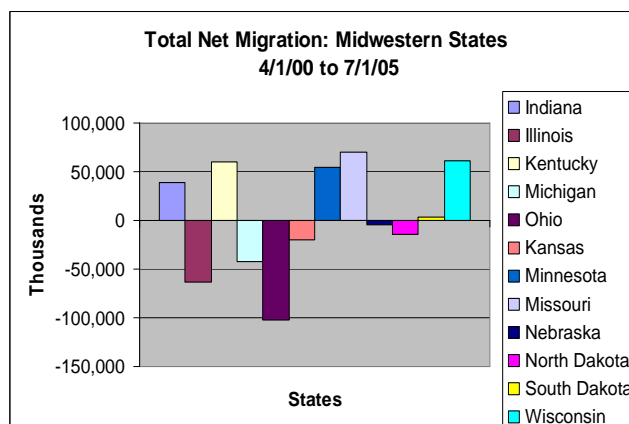
Figure 4



Net-Migration: Indiana's Perspective

As seen in Figure 5, the state of Indiana currently ranks 5th out of the 12 Midwestern states in terms of net migration. Net migration consists of the measure between net internal migration and net international migration. Over the past 5 years, Indiana has experienced a decrease in net internal migration, but has had an overall increase in net international migration. Again, Indiana ranks 5th out of all 12 Midwestern states for the net international migration category. From 2000 to 2005, immigrants have

Figure 5



⁴ Percentages are approximate due to U.S. Census Bureau margin of error

⁵ 2005 Indiana Mexican Foreign Born Population: 98,698

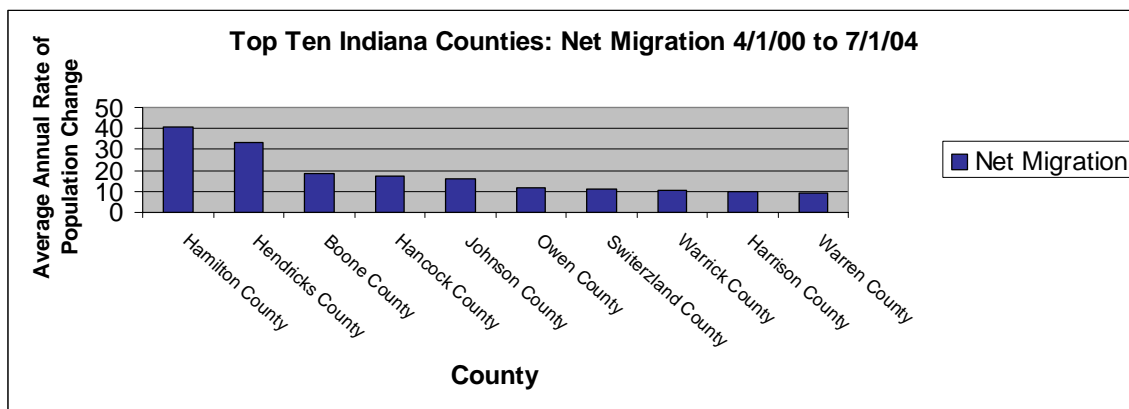
moved to Indiana at a much faster pace than the national rate. The states of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Minnesota lead the pack in terms of net-international migration respectively.

Net-Migration: A County Perspective

From 2000 to 2004, Hamilton County has witnessed the highest rate of net-migration in the state of Indiana, and not to mention, is on the top 100 list of the “fastest growing counties” in the nation.

Figure 6

The following counties respectively have experienced similar rates of net-migration over the course of 4 years: Hendricks, Boone, Hancock, Johnson, Owen, Switzerland, Warrick, Harrison and Warren.

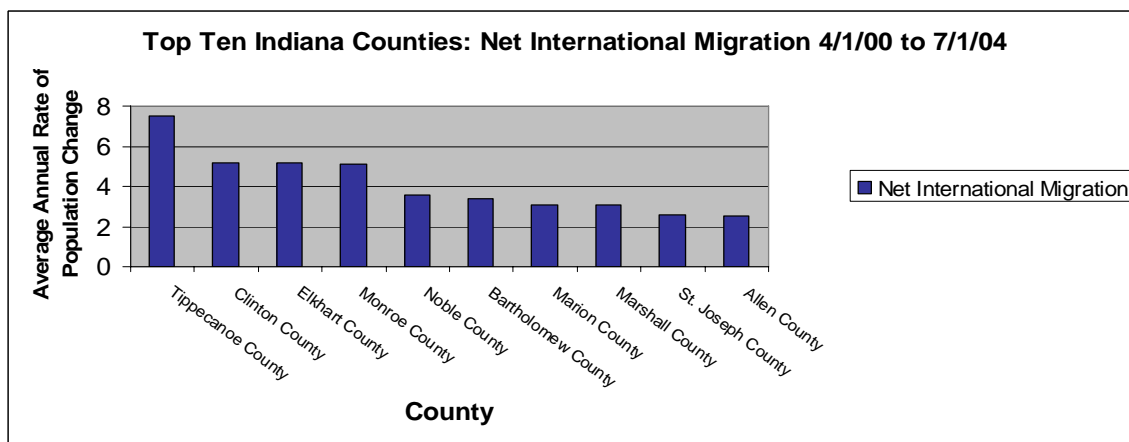


Net-International Migration: A County Perspective

Figure 7

From 2000 to 2004, Tippecanoe County has experienced the highest rate of net-international migration in the state of Indiana.

The following counties respectively have experienced similar rates of net-international migration over the course of 4 years: Clinton, Elkhart, Monroe, Noble, Bartholomew, Marion, Marshall, St. Joseph and Allen. The majority of these counties are referred to in the Commission’s past report, *2004-2005 Report of Findings and Recommendations*, under the section of Indiana’s most populated counties for Hispanic/Latinos. One can conclude that the majority of the net-international migration which these counties and this state have experienced can be attributed to persons of Hispanic/Latino origin.



Net-International Migration and Unemployment Figures: A County Perspective

Over the course of five years, the effect of the net-international migration on Indiana's native born workforce, shown through the top ten net-international migration counties, has been minimal. As seen in Figure 8, only one county from the top ten net-international migration list experienced an unemployment rate higher than the state and national unemployment rate during 2000-2003. In addition, only 3 counties from the top ten net-international migration list experienced unemployment rates higher than the state and national rates from 2000-2005. These unemployment figures represent the vast majority of Indiana's native born workers, as Indiana's total population is comprised of 4% foreign born persons.

Figure 8

Unemployment Rate Annual Averages: 2000-2005

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
U.S.	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1
Indiana	2.9	4.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4
Tippecanoe Co.	2.5	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.6
Clinton Co.	2.8	4.0	4.7	5.3	5.7	5.7
Elkhart Co.	2.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.6
Monroe Co.	2.6	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.6
Noble Co.	2.8	5.5	5.7	6.3	5.9	6.2
Bartholomew Co.	2.5	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.8
Marion Co.	2.7	3.8	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6
Marshall Co.	3.0	4.2	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.2
St. Joseph Co.	3.1	4.5	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3
Allen Co.	2.6	4.1	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3

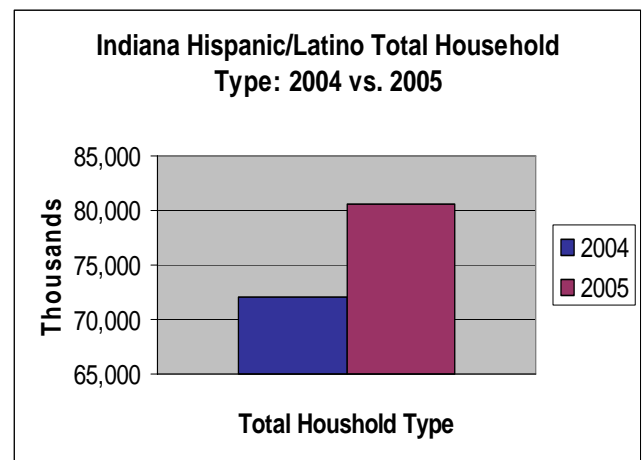
Key

Below U.S. and IN (or equal to)
Above U.S. (or equal to) (Below IN)
Above U.S. and IN
Above IN (or equal to) (Below U.S.)

Housing

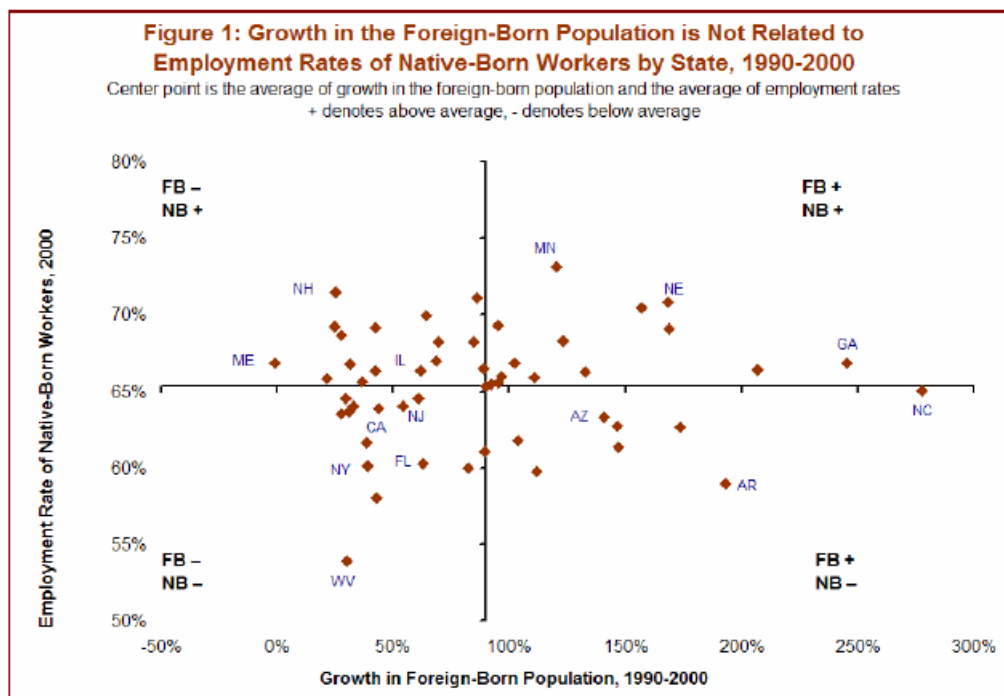
From 2004-2005, Hispanic/Latino homeownership has increased by 8,524 total households. Both single male householders and single female householders increased homeownership by 1,955 and 3,498 households respectively. In addition, non-family homeownership increased by 3,533 households over the course of a year. This data suggests that the Hispanic/Latino community is contributing to the overall homeownership market which creates a positive outlook on one of the state's leading economic indicators. This state has the opportunity to increase homeownership among this population by establishing programs that encourage homeownership to all residents of the State. In the annual report, *2004 – 2005 Report of Findings and Recommendations*, the Commission recommended to the state legislature a pilot program similar to the State of Wisconsin's Immigrant Lending program, which offers home loans to immigrants without using state dollars.

Figure 9



Further Evidence: Pew Hispanic Report: *Growth in the Foreign Born Workforce and Employment of the Native Born* (2006)

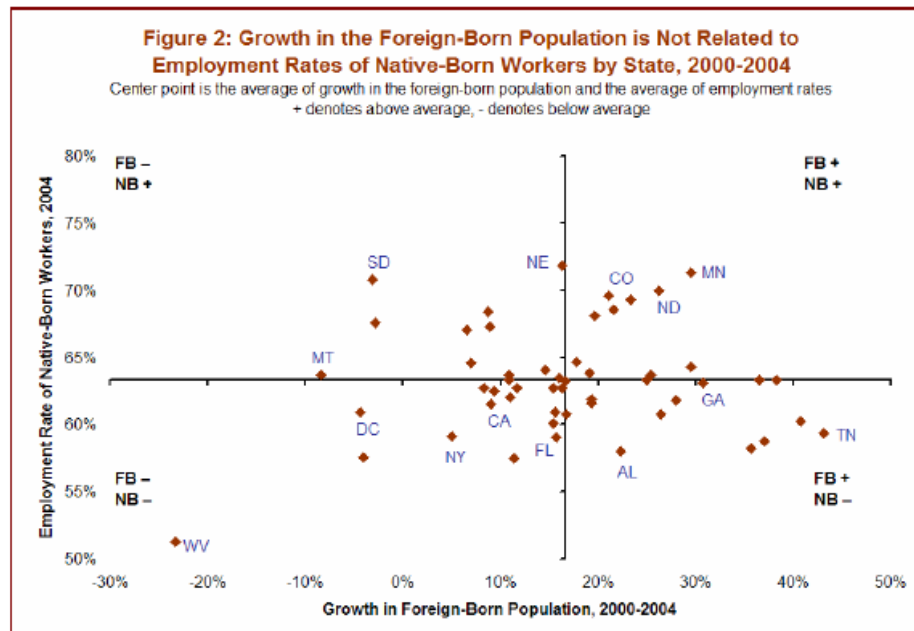
Figure 1 of the Pew Hispanic Report shows that growth in the foreign-born population is not related to employment rates of native-born workers by state for the years 1990-2000. Although Indiana is not depicted in this figure, Indiana was placed in the upper right hand quadrant as one of 14 states that have experienced above-average growth in the foreign-born population and above-average employment rates for native born workers for the years 1990-2000⁶.



FB = Foreign Born
NB = Native Born

⁶ Appendix A: Indiana 1990-2000 Figures

Figure 2 of the Pew Hispanic Report shows that growth in the foreign-born population is not related to employment rates of native-born workers by state for the years 2000-2004. Although Indiana is not depicted in this figure, Indiana was placed in the upper right hand quadrant as one of 13 states that have experienced above-average growth in the foreign-born population and above-average employment rates for native born workers for the years 2000-2004.⁷



Conclusion

The recent figures on net-international migration and unemployment call for support of immigrant-friendly legislation and programs. The data in this report suggests the common myth on immigration, legal or illegal, adding to the unemployment rate and displacing workers is, for the most part, false. Even during a recession and with large numbers of net-international migration, Indiana has experienced lower rates of unemployment compared to national rates over the course of five years, with the exception of one year. Furthermore, recent data from the Pew Hispanic Report provides a key understanding that Indiana, and even the nation's foreign born population, is not related to employment rates of native-born workers. Key findings from this report include:

- Indiana has experienced an overall increase of almost 1% (or 67,990) persons who claimed Hispanic/Latino origin over a five year period.
- The native Hispanic/Latino male topped the charts regarding the citizenship status for all Hispanic/Latino males under the age of 18 with a count of 41,105 in 2005.
- The native Hispanic/Latina female topped the charts regarding the citizenship status for all Hispanic/Latino females under the age of 18 with a count of 43,088 in 2005.

⁷ Appendix B 2000 -2004 Indiana figures

- In 2005, the Hispanic/Latino foreign born population from Mexico comprised the largest segment of a foreign country's representation for the state of Indiana.
- The state of Indiana currently ranks 5th out of the 12 Midwestern states in terms of net migration.
- From 2000 to 2005, immigrants have moved to Indiana at a much faster pace than the national rate.
- From 2000 to 2004, Hamilton County has witnessed the highest rate of net-migration in the state of Indiana, and not to mention, is on the top 100 list of the "fastest growing counties" in the nation.
- From 2000 to 2004, Tippecanoe County has experienced the highest rate of net-international migration in the state of Indiana.
- Over the course of five years (2000-2005), the effect of the net-international migration on Indiana's unemployment rates shown through the top ten net-international migration counties has been minimal.
- From 2004-2005, Hispanic/Latino homeownership has increased by 8,524 total households.
- Indiana was one of 14 states that experienced above-average growth in the foreign-born population and above-average employment rates for native born workers for the years 1990-2000.
- Indiana was one of 13 states that experienced above-average growth in the foreign-born population and above-average employment rates for native born workers for the years 2000-2004.

The ICHLA recommends that Indiana's Governor and Legislature review the recommendations in the recent commission report titled, *2004 – 2005 Report of Findings and Recommendations*. This report examines the commission's research in key areas of concern for Indiana Hispanics/Latinos and offers recommendations to Indiana's policy makers. These recommendations can be expanded upon and further researched at the request of Indiana's Governor and Legislature. Some key recommendations from the report include:

- Develop and implement an Indiana Driver's Document Pilot Program.
- Develop and establish a project task force to research, develop and implement a "Driver's Document."
- Pilot the "Driver's Document" program in one rural county (Cass County) and one metropolitan county (Marion County) for a period of 12-15 months.
- Pass legislation for an Indiana Driver's Document, pending success of the Pilot Program.
- Research and establish legislation for a "pilot program" modeled after Wisconsin's Immigrant Lending Program, in an effort to provide more accessible options for owning a home.
- Pass legislation that would create a statewide certification system for health care translators and interpreters as recommended in the Indiana Commission on Health Care Translators and Interpreters Final Report, 2004.
- Increase state allocation for the Non-English Speaking Program to the original \$750 per student which would increase the overall budget to approximately \$2,400,000.

Appendix A

	Population (Age 16+): 2000			Change in Population, 1990-2000			Native-Born Employment Indicators, 2000			Share of Foreign Born in Labor Force: 2000
	Total	Native Born	Foreign Born	Total	Native Born	Foreign Born	Employment Rate	LFPR	Unemployment Rate	
United States	208,782,718	180,640,988	28,141,730	14%	9%	61%	64.5%	67.2%	4.0%	13.3%
States with above-average foreign-born workforce growth and above-average native-born employment rate (FB +, NB +)										
Minnesota	3,638,840	3,426,338	212,502	14%	10%	120%	73.1%	75.4%	3.0%	5.4%
Nebraska	1,255,702	1,192,324	63,378	11%	8%	168%	70.8%	72.9%	2.9%	4.9%
Colorado	3,200,485	2,877,058	323,427	33%	26%	157%	70.5%	72.6%	2.9%	10.2%
Iowa	2,175,503	2,100,447	75,056	8%	6%	95%	69.3%	71.3%	2.8%	5.3%
Utah	1,555,828	1,418,425	137,403	39%	33%	169%	69.1%	71.4%	3.2%	8.1%
Kansas	1,967,083	1,849,206	117,877	10%	7%	123%	68.3%	71.0%	3.8%	5.4%
Georgia	5,984,760	5,471,458	513,302	27%	20%	245%	66.9%	69.5%	3.8%	7.0%
Delaware	580,941	540,341	40,600	18%	14%	102%	66.9%	69.6%	4.0%	6.6%
Nevada	1,499,147	1,211,739	287,408	67%	51%	207%	66.4%	69.5%	4.4%	20.2%
Idaho	935,146	879,642	55,504	34%	30%	132%	66.2%	69.5%	4.7%	5.8%
Indiana	4,511,557	4,342,734	168,823	11%	9%	97%	66.0%	68.1%	3.2%	2.2%
Oregon	2,598,315	2,344,080	254,235	23%	17%	111%	65.9%	69.1%	4.7%	10.8%
Texas	15,005,105	12,410,175	2,594,930	23%	15%	95%	65.5%	68.6%	4.4%	16.4%
Washington	4,387,467	3,843,410	544,057	23%	17%	92%	65.5%	69.0%	5.0%	10.3%

Appendix B

	Population (Age 16+): 2004			Change in Population, 2000-2004			Native-Born Employment Indicators, 2004			Share of Foreign Born in Labor Force: 2004
	Total	Native Born	Foreign Born	Total	Native Born	Foreign Born	Employment Rate	LFPR	Unemployment Rate	
United States	220,101,175	188,206,454	31,894,721	5%	4%	13%	62.2%	65.9%	5.5%	14.5%
States with above-average foreign-born workforce growth and above-average native-born employment rate (FB +, NB +)										
Minnesota	3,864,610	3,589,323	275,287	6%	5%	30%	71.3%	74.7%	4.5%	7.6%
North Dakota	487,296	474,273	13,023	3%	2%	26%	70.0%	72.6%	3.6%	1.6%
Colorado	3,437,563	3,045,847	391,716	7%	6%	21%	69.6%	73.6%	5.4%	11.4%
Wyoming	389,097	376,087	13,010	6%	6%	23%	69.3%	72.0%	3.7%	1.8%
New Hampshire	996,934	940,320	56,614	8%	7%	22%	68.5%	71.2%	3.7%	5.9%
Wisconsin	4,206,031	4,008,032	197,999	5%	5%	20%	68.1%	71.7%	5.0%	5.5%
Maryland	4,171,951	3,618,352	553,599	6%	4%	18%	64.7%	67.6%	4.3%	17.0%
Idaho	1,026,988	955,088	71,900	10%	9%	30%	64.3%	67.7%	5.2%	6.2%
Missouri	4,348,622	4,188,073	160,549	4%	4%	19%	63.8%	67.9%	6.0%	3.8%
Indiana	4,624,196	4,412,440	211,756	2%	2%	25%	63.7%	67.2%	5.2%	4.5%
Virginia	5,559,820	4,921,805	638,015	7%	5%	25%	63.3%	65.9%	3.9%	12.6%
Nevada	1,751,906	1,359,676	392,230	17%	12%	36%	63.3%	66.2%	4.4%	20.0%
Delaware	630,220	574,102	56,118	8%	6%	38%	63.3%	65.9%	4.0%	8.4%

Sources: Indiana Department of Workforce Development
Pew Hispanic Report: *Growth in the Foreign Born Workforce and Employment of the Native Born* (2006)
U.S. Census Bureau – 2005 Population Estimates, American Community Survey